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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/521,751

01/19/2005

Hiroyuki Kondo

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08/29/2008

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EXAMINER

DAZENSKI, MARC A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

4113

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

08/29/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/521,751

Applicant(s)

KONDO ET AL.

Examiner

MARC DAZENSKI

Art Unit

4113

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 January 2005.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 January 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1-19-2005
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Inventor's Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde.

Regarding **claim 1**, Plourde discloses management of television presentation recordings. Further, Plourde discloses a digital home communications terminal (or "DHCT") (200) that also includes a personal video recorder (or "PVR") storage unit (290) for recording television presentations, which reads on the claimed, "an information recording/reproduction apparatus for performing a preprogrammed recording of information distributed at a predetermined time from a predetermined distribution source to predetermined information recording means, based on preprogrammed recording settings determined before the time of distribution," as disclosed at column 4, lines 19-21; the apparatus comprising:

PVR storage unit (290) for recording television presentations and output system (280) for driving the display device (140), which reads on the claimed,

"recording/reproduction means for recording and reproducing the information," as disclosed at column 4, lines 19-21 and column 3, lines 64-65;

a PVR timer screen (900) that illustrates how PVR timer settings may be edited by a user, including day, time, channel, and preference, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording specifying means for specifying, as the preprogrammed recording settings, a date of distribution, the time of distribution, the distribution source of the information, and information recording means," as disclosed at column 10, lines 48-50 and exhibited in figure 9 (where "Day," "7:00pm - 7:30pm," "Channel," and "Timer: PVR" read on the claimed "a date of distribution," "the time of distribution," "the distribution source of the information," and "information recording means," respectively);

a PVR timer screen (900) that illustrates how PVR timer settings may be edited by a user, including day, time, channel, and preference, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying the preprogrammed recording setting on a two dimensional matrix defined by the date of distribution, the information recording means, and the time of distribution... preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying the specified preprogrammed recording setting," as disclosed at column 10, lines 48-50 and exhibited in figure 9;

a remote control device (300) with arrow keys (310) that can be used to scroll through the on-screen options and/or to highlight an on-screen option, whereas a select key (320) may be used to select a currently highlighted option, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording setting specifying means for specifying each

preprogrammed recording setting displayed on the two dimensional matrix," as disclosed at column 7, lines 4-14 and exhibited in figure 3; and

remote control device (300) with which a user can send signals to the DHCT that would cause the timer settings listed in the PVR timer screen (900) to be highlighted and changed in accordance with a user input, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording setting editing means for editing the displayed preprogrammed recording setting," as disclosed at column 10, lines 56-60 and exhibited in figure 3.

Regarding **claim 10**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition, Plourde discloses a Future Program Options screen (800) that may be presented to a user after the user selects the recording option (703), which reads on the claimed, "wherein the preprogrammed recording setting displaying means is automatically pop-up displayed when each preprogrammed recording setting is specified by the preprogrammed recording setting specifying means," as disclosed at column 10, lines 37-39 and exhibited in figure 8 (where "presented to a user" reads on the claimed, "pop-up displayed").

Regarding **claim 12**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition, Plourde discloses a guide key (380) which may be used to access a television program guide such as, for example, IPG (500), which reads on the claimed, "electronic program table shifting means for shifting to an electronic program table," as disclosed at column 7, lines 14-16 and exhibited in figure 3; and PVR key (395) which may be used to request a list of PVR recordings, and number pad (350)

which allows a user to schedule the recording of a television presentation, which reads on the claimed, "electronic program table data setting means for allowing a setting content in an electronic program table to be reflected through executing a preprogrammed selection, and allowing information data such as a program title or stereo in the electronic program table to be set and recorded," as disclosed at column 7, lines 16-18; column 10, lines 9-12; and exhibited in figure 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde, in view of Beach et al (US Patent Publication 2004/0013409), hereinafter referred to as Beach.

Regarding **claim 2**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Plourde, however, fails to disclose a preprogramming setting redundancy displaying means for, when at least two of the preprogrammed recording settings are redundant with respect to at least a portion of the date of distribution and the time of distribution, displaying an alarm showing the preprogrammed recording settings being redundant. However, the examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include a preprogramming setting redundancy displaying means for, when at least two of the

preprogrammed recording settings are redundant with respect to at least a portion of the date of distribution and the time of distribution, displaying an alarm showing the preprogrammed recording settings being redundant, as taught by Beach.

In a similar field of endeavor, Beach discloses a smart broadcast program recording padding and scheduling system. Beach further discloses a scheduler that indicates to the viewer that a conflict has occurred (1601) for a scheduled program, which reads on the claimed, "a preprogramming setting redundancy displaying means for, when at least two of the preprogrammed recording settings are redundant with respect to at least a portion of the date of distribution and the time of distribution, displaying an alarm showing the preprogrammed recording settings being redundant," as disclosed at paragraph [0247] and exhibited in figure 16 (wherein "indicates to the viewer" reads on "displaying an alarm").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a scheduler that indicates to the viewer that a conflict has occurred (1601) for a scheduled program, as taught by Beach, for the purpose of reducing the likelihood that a recording conflict will go unresolved by the user.

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Plourde and Beach disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). Plourde further discloses colors (401)-(405) that are used in an interactive program guide (or "IPG") listing to signify a characteristic of a corresponding television presentation, specifically third color (403) that may be included in an IPG listing to signify that the listed program has a recording time conflict,

which reads on the claimed, "wherein the preprogramming setting redundancy displaying means causes the alarm to be displayed through altering either a display design or a displaying color," as disclosed at column 8, lines 12-14 and lines 25-29.

Regarding **claim 4**, the limitations of the claim are rejected based on the explanation set forth in claim 2 above.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde, in view of Young et al (US Patent 6,498,895), hereinafter referred to as Young.

Regarding **claim 5**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose executing preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogramming recording is under execution so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not under execution. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include executing preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogramming recording is under execution so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not under execution, as taught by Young.

In a similar field of endeavor, Young discloses a user interface for television schedule system. Young further discloses recording status representations, including if a cell is actively being recorded, the outline (40) will blink off and on, which reads on the

claimed, "executing preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogramming recording is under execution so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not under execution," as disclosed at column 5, lines 45-46 and exhibited in figures 2 and 3.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include recording status representations, including if a cell is actively being recorded, the outline (40) will blink off and on, as taught by Young, for the purpose of presenting supplemental program recording information in a manner that obscures a minimum amount of other information.

Regarding **claim 6**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose a completed preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is completed so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not completed. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include a completed preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is completed so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not completed, as taught by Young.

In a similar field of endeavor, Young discloses a user interface for television schedule system. Young further discloses recording status representations, including a recorded cell will be displayed with a solid red background (42), which reads on the claimed, "a completed preprogrammed recording setting displaying means for displaying, among the preprogrammed recording settings, any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is completed so as to be distinguishable from any preprogrammed recording setting whose preprogrammed recording is not completed," as disclosed at column 5, lines 47-48.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include recording status representations, including a recorded cell will be displayed with a solid red background (42), as taught by Young, for the purpose of presenting supplemental program recording information in a manner that obscures a minimum amount of other information.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde, in view of Young et al (US Patent 6,498,895), hereinafter referred to as Young, in view of Proehl et al (US Patent 6,532,589), hereinafter referred to as Proehl.

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Plourde and Young disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 5). However, the combination fails to disclose wherein the preprogrammed recording setting displaying means allows a desired date to be selectively inputted from a calendar display for realizing either inputting or

alteration of the date of distribution in the preprogrammed recording setting. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include wherein the preprogrammed recording setting displaying means allows a desired date to be selectively inputted from a calendar display for realizing either inputting or alteration of the date of distribution in the preprogrammed recording setting, as taught by Proehl.

In a similar field of endeavor, Proehl discloses a method and apparatus for providing a calendar-based planner in an electronic program guide for broadcast events. Further, Proehl discloses a TV planner (900) including a timer/record button (912) that takes a user to the timer and record page where automatic tuning using a timer and automatic recording can be scheduled, which reads on the claimed, "wherein the preprogrammed recording setting displaying means allows a desired date to be selectively inputted from a calendar display for realizing either inputting or alteration of the date of distribution in the preprogrammed recording setting," as disclosed at column 7, line 62; column 8, lines 7-10, and exhibited in figure 9.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the combination of Plourde and Young to include TV planner (900) including a timer/record button (912) that takes a user to the timer and record page where automatic tuning using a timer and automatic recording can be scheduled, as taught by Proehl, for the purpose of conveying the most amount of information to the user in an easily understood manner within the limitations of the television display.

Claims 8, 9, 13-14, 17, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as

Plourde, in view of Akamatsu et al (US Patent 7,224,886), hereinafter referred to as Akamatsu.

Regarding **claim 8**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose wherein at least one of the recording/reproduction means is connected externally to the information recording/reproduction apparatus. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include wherein at least one of the recording/reproduction means is connected externally to the information recording/reproduction apparatus, as taught by Akamatsu.

In a similar field of endeavor, Akamatsu discloses a method of using AV devices and AV device system. Further, Akamatsu discloses a system with various devices connected by a bus, the system comprising a PC (1701), a DVD recording-reproducing device (1702), an MD recording-reproducing device (1703), a cable broadcast receiver (1706), and a monitor (1707), which reads on the claimed, "wherein at least one of the recording/reproduction means is connected externally to the information recording/reproduction apparatus," as disclosed at column 17, lines 12-22 and exhibited in figure 17.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a system with various devices connected by a bus, the system comprising a PC (1701), a DVD recording-reproducing device (1702), an MD recording-reproducing device (1703), a cable broadcast receiver (1706), and a monitor

(1707), as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of providing multiple back-up recording options should the first device fail.

Regarding **claim 9**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose automatic preprogrammed recording setting changing means for, in response to an alteration of the time of distribution, altering the preprogrammed recording setting by automatically finding an optimum recording/reproduction means. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include automatic preprogrammed recording setting changing means for, in response to an alteration of the time of distribution, altering the preprogrammed recording setting by automatically finding an optimum recording/reproduction means, as taught by Akamatsu.

In a similar field of endeavor, Akamatsu discloses a method of using AV devices and AV device system. Further, Akamatsu discloses a program (1510) that starts to be broadcast behind time and a screen example (1600) that is displayed on monitor (120), the timer reservation section (104) changes the reservation time (202) in the reservation data (200) for the reserved program (1510) and deletes the reservation data (200) for the subsequently reserved program (1520), which reads on the claimed, "," as disclosed at column 15, lines 55-56; column 15, line 64 through column 16, line 2; and exhibited in figure 16.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a program (1510) that starts to be broadcast behind

time and a screen example (1600) that is displayed on monitor (120), the timer reservation section (104) changes the reservation time (202) in the reservation data (200) for the reserved program (1510) and deletes the reservation data (200) for the subsequently reserved program (1520), as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of avoiding premature termination of a programmed recording due to a delay in broadcast time.

Regarding **claim 13**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose automatic preprogrammed recording setting generation means for selecting optimum recording/reproduction means for a new preprogrammed recording setting, based on an existing preprogrammed recording setting related to the information recording means. The examiner maintains that it was well known to include automatic preprogrammed recording setting generation means for selecting optimum recording/reproduction means for a new preprogrammed recording setting, based on an existing preprogrammed recording setting related to the information recording means, as taught by Akamatsu.

In a similar field of endeavor, Akamatsu discloses a method of using AV devices and AV device system. Further, Akamatsu discloses related device ID (2330) which is an identifier of a related device operatively interlocked for reservation execution, the related recording devices inquired as to whether the designated reserved time is available for use, and extracting any one of them available for use, which reads on the claimed, "automatic preprogrammed recording setting generation means for selecting optimum recording/reproduction means for a new preprogrammed recording setting,

based on an existing preprogrammed recording setting related to the information recording means," as disclosed at column 19, lines 39-40 and column 20, lines 35-38.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include related device ID (2330) which is an identifier of a related device operatively interlocked for reservation execution, the related recording devices inquired as to whether the designated reserved time is available for use, and extracting any one of them available for use, as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of determining which recording devices connected to a network are available for recording.

Regarding **claim 14**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 13). Plourde further discloses DHCT (200) connected to network (130), which reads on the claimed, "wherein the optimum recording/reproduction means is connected to a network," as exhibited in figure 1.

Regarding **claim 17**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose preprogrammed recording setting changing means for diverting, when the information is incapable of being recorded properly, a recording destination of the information to another videorecording device medium or to a medium of another device. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include preprogrammed recording setting changing means for diverting, when the information is incapable of being recorded properly, a recording destination of the information to another videorecording device medium or to a medium of another device, as taught by Akamatsu.

In a similar field of endeavor, Akamatsu discloses a method of using AV devices and AV device system. Further, Akamatsu discloses in the case where the recording medium is set short of capacity, a warning screen (200) is displayed, which displays a selection item (3202) prompting the operator to select other recording device, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording setting changing means for diverting, when the information is incapable of being recorded properly, a recording destination of the information to another videorecording device medium or to a medium of another device," as disclosed at column 22, lines 52-59.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include where the recording medium is set short of capacity, a warning screen (200) is displayed, which displays a selection item (3202) prompting the operator to select other recording device, as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of conveying to a user when a different recording device or medium needs to be selected in order to successfully complete the recording.

Regarding **claim 20**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose remaining capacity detection means for detecting a recordable capacity in the recording/reproduction means; and recording capability determining means for displaying an alarm indicating a recording incapability when the detected capacity falls short of the recording time specified by the preprogramming setting. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include remaining capacity detection means for detecting a recordable capacity in the

recording/reproduction means; and recording capability determining means for displaying an alarm indicating a recording incapability when the detected capacity falls short of the recording time specified by the preprogramming setting, as taught by Akamatsu.

In a similar field of endeavor, Akamatsu discloses a method of using AV devices and AV device system. Further, Akamatsu discloses the capacity of the recording medium being checked and in the case where the recording medium set is short of capacity, the warning screen (200) is displayed, which reads on the claimed, "remaining capacity detection means for detecting a recordable capacity in the recording/reproduction means; and recording capability determining means for displaying an alarm indicating a recording incapability when the detected capacity falls short of the recording time specified by the preprogramming setting," as disclosed at column 22, lines 41-43 and lines 52-53, and exhibited in figure 32.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include the capacity of the recording medium being checked and in the case where the recording medium set is short of capacity, the warning screen (200) is displayed, as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of conveying to a user when a different recording device or medium needs to be selected in order to successfully complete the recording.

Regarding **claim 21**, the combination of Plourde and Akamatsu discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 20). Akamatsu further discloses a

selection item (3203) prompting the operator to record in other recording device after completely recording to the end of the tape or the disk, which reads on the claimed, "preprogrammed recording optimizing means for, when the remaining capacity falls short of the recording time specified by the preprogramming setting, setting preprogrammed recordings up to a limit of recording possible with the remaining capacity," as disclosed at column 22, lines 57-59 (where "completely recording to the end" reads on "setting preprogrammed recordings up to a limit of recording possible with the remaining capacity").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a selection item (3203) prompting the operator to record in other recording device after completely recording to the end of the tape or the disk, as taught by Akamatsu, for the purpose of utilizing any residual capacity of a recording medium.

Claims 11, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde, in view of Kobb (US Patent 7,356,246), hereinafter referred to as Kobb.

Regarding **claim 11**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose plural data simultaneous recording means for performing plural data recordings by a parallel processing operation on one videorecording device. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to

include plural data simultaneous recording means for performing plural data recordings by a parallel processing operation on one videorecording device, as taught by Kobb.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kobb discloses a method and system for extending recording. Further Kobb discloses a DVR (100) that has the capability to simultaneously record multiple video input signals (or multiple programs carried on different television channels), which reads on the claimed, "plural data simultaneous recording means for performing plural data recordings by a parallel processing operation on one videorecording device," as disclosed at column 5, lines 20-23.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a DVR (100) that has the capability to simultaneously record multiple video input signals (or multiple programs carried on different television channels), as taught by Kobb, for the purpose of rapidly accumulating a library of recorded programs.

Regarding **claim 18**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose menu means for performing a reproduction, a deletion, or a dubbing of information whose preprogrammed recording is complete. The examiner maintains that it was well known to include menu means for performing a reproduction, a deletion, or a dubbing of information whose preprogrammed recording is complete, as taught by Kobb.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kobb discloses a method and system for extending recording. Further Kobb discloses a user using the Recorded Programs UI (600) to

direct the DVR (100) to play one of the recorded programs, which reads on the claimed, "menu means for performing a reproduction, a deletion, or a dubbing of information whose preprogrammed recording is complete," as disclosed at column 7, lines 49-50.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include using the Recorded Programs UI (600) to direct the DVR (100) to play one of the recorded programs, as taught by Kobb, for the purpose of providing a user with a graphical means with which to select a recorded program for reproduction.

Regarding **claim 19**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose menu means for enabling simultaneous recording and reproduction of information whose preprogrammed recording is under execution. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include menu means for enabling simultaneous recording and reproduction of information whose preprogrammed recording is under execution, as taught by Kobb.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kobb discloses a method and system for extending recording. Further Kobb discloses a DVR (100) that can simultaneously record and play back video signals, and in addition allows a user to view a program as it is being recorded, which reads on the claimed, "menu means for enabling simultaneous recording and reproduction of information whose preprogrammed recording is under execution," as disclosed at column 5, lines 3-7.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include a DVR (100) that can simultaneously record and play back video signals, and in addition allows a user to view a program as it is being recorded, as taught by Kobb, for the purpose of allowing a viewer to preview the recorded segments of a program that is in the process of being recorded.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Plourde, Jr. et al (US Patent 7,218,839), hereinafter referred to as Plourde, in view of Hanai et al (US Patent 7,134,136), hereinafter referred to as Hanai.

Regarding **claim 15**, Plourde discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Plourde fails to disclose automatic recording resetting means for reconstructing preprogrammed recording settings so as to optimize a constraint on hardware arising from the combination of the information recording means and the recording/reproduction means. The examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to include automatic recording resetting means for reconstructing preprogrammed recording settings so as to optimize a constraint on hardware arising from the combination of the information recording means and the recording/reproduction means, as taught by Hanai.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hanai discloses a transmit device and method thereof, record/play device and method thereof as well as recording system and media. Further, Hanai discloses when the user specifies another record media from among the record media (92-1) through (92-N) in step S18, the process then proceeds to step S19

and the control CPU (108) determines whether or not there is available capacity in the record media (in this case, record media (1)) re-specified by the user, and when determined that there is available capacity in a record media specified again by the user, the process proceeds to step S17 and the control CPU (108) schedules the program data specified in step S1 of FIG.6 for the record media (in this case, record media (1)) specified in step S18, which reads on the claimed, "automatic recording resetting means for reconstructing preprogrammed recording settings so as to optimize a constraint on hardware arising from the combination of the information recording means and the recording/reproduction means," as disclosed at column 8, lines 10-19 and exhibited in figures 6, 7, and 8.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the management of television presentation recordings of Plourde to include when the user specifies another record media from among the record media (92-1) through (92-N) in step S18, the process then proceeds to step S19 and the control CPU (108) determines whether or not there is available capacity in the record media (in this case, record media (1)) re-specified by the user, and when determined that there is available capacity in a record media specified again by the user, the process proceeds to step S17 and the control CPU (108) schedules the program data specified in step S1 of FIG.6 for the record media (in this case, record media (1)) specified in step S18, as taught by Hanai, for the purpose of ensuring that a previously preprogrammed recording is successfully recorded despite a change in recording settings.

Regarding **claim 16**, the limitations of the claim are rejected in view of the explanation set forth in claim 15 above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Yap et al (US Patent Publication 2001/0033736) discloses a DVR with enhanced functionality.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARC DAZENSKI whose telephone number is (571)270-5577. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jefferey Harold can be reached on (571)272-751. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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